



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## NEW BOOKS.

**Descriptive Geometry. Part I, Lines and Planes.** By JOHN C. TRACY.  
**Part II, Solids.** By HERBERT B. NORTH and JOHN C. TRACY. New York: John Wiley and Sons. Pp. 126. \$2.00.

The author considers that there are only four problems in descriptive geometry that are fundamentally different; all others depend for their solution upon one or more of these four fundamental problems. This fact, becoming apparent during a long experience in teaching, led to the preparation of Part I of this book, which, in reprint form, has been used as a text-book for several years. The addition of Part II completes a book in which the main object is to teach the student to resolve a new problem into its component parts or steps, and to recognize in each step a previous problem with which he is already familiar. This is a method of attack that will help to simplify not only problems in descriptive geometry, but problems in other engineering subjects as well.

**Elementary Experimental Dynamics.** By C. E. ASHFORD. Cambridge: The University Press. Pp. 246. \$1.25.

This and a companion volume on "Elementary Experimental Statics," soon to appear, form a course of mechanics for boys. The author instead of starting with Newton's Laws as axioms and developing the subject deductively, starts with simple quantitative experiments and develops the fundamental principles of mechanics from the results. More explicitly mathematical processes are introduced later and in the end the student should have a very intelligent comprehension of the elements of the subject. The text presents an attractive appearance and is written in a lucid style.

**The Twisted Cubic.** By P. W. WOOD. Cambridge: The University Press. Pp. 78. 75 cents.

This little volume fills a need due to the fact that the twisted cubic has been so little treated in English from a fundamental and connected point of view. In the first part the projective properties of twisted cubics are treated and in the second part the relations between the asymptotes, the diameters and other elements associated with the cubical hyperbola are dealt with from a metrical standpoint. The treatment presumes some knowledge of both projective and analytical methods and furnishes a good introduction to the wide field of twisted curves.

**The Theory of Numbers.** By ROBERT D. CARMICHAEL. New York: John Wiley and Sons. Pp. 94. \$1.00.

This is number 13 of the Mathematical Monographs issued by the publishers. In the first five chapters a treatment of the elementary proper-